

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. IV No. 11

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, November 1, 1916

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

XMAS PRESENTS FOR OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Have You Left Your Donation at The Advocate Office?

As mentioned in last week's issue, we are again getting up a fund to send Christmas presents to the local soldier boys who are either in the trenches or in camp in England. Last year we were able to send them each a Christmas hamper, and so generous was the response to our appeal that we were able to include additional tobacco in each hamper. This year we want the boys to have something a little different, so we propose sending each man 200 cigarettes a month for three months. As well as the cigarettes we want to give each man a gun-metal cigarette case inscribed with his name and the words "Vulcan, Christmas, 1916". The cigarettes will all be smoked, but the cases will remain as

a souvenir for the men long after the war is over, and by them they will remember that they were not forgotten by their Vulcan friends when they were in the trenches fighting our battles.

Don't forget your donation. You would like to remember the boys. Do it now; don't put it off. Let us have your donation. In next week's issue we will publish the amount received. Help to swell the fund; help to give the boys a taste of home remembrance at Christmas. You can spare the money.

During the past week we have had the names of various local soldiers given to us, and if you know of any, fill in the form below, as we want every soldier to be remembered.

Name and No. _____
Rank _____
Battalion _____
Company _____
Brigade _____
Address _____

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Divine service will be held at the Thigh Hill school house on Sunday morning next, November 5th, at eleven o'clock, when the Rev. A. R. Schrag will preach.

Mr. R. L. Elves was a visitor to Cayley on Sunday.

Miss C. Davis was in Calgary on Sunday.

Since the new daily train to Calgary commenced running it has been well patronized by people from Vulcan.

The Ladies Aid are holding a pantry and needlework sale on Saturday afternoon at the Motor Inn garage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wallace were visitors to Calgary for the week-end.

Mrs. Carr took her son Colby to hospital at Calgary on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Buck, of High River were in town on Monday.

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. M. Lyman, on October 30th, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Dickenson were visitors to Calgary for the week-end.

Messrs. J. Wolfe and J. A. Jones motored to Calgary on Sunday, returning to Vulcan yesterday.

The ladies of the Red Cross meet at the residence of Mrs. R. Robbie to-day. Next week the meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. E. E. McIntosh.

PREACHES ON THE WAR

The Rev. Dr. J. T. Ferguson, superintendent of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Southern Alberta, addressed the Vulcan congregation at the morning and evening service last Sunday. During the morning discourse, which was preparatory to the Communion service, the reverend gentleman linked up the thought of Christ regarding Heaven with the spiritual yearnings of the people during these trying times of war.

The evening discourse was upon God's work in the war. In a lucid manner the spiritual aspect of the social forces now prominent in the prosecution of the titanic struggle were brought home to the good sized congregation that had gathered.

The doctor dwelt upon the inestimable gains made in the cause of the spirit through the ever-increasing repugnance against unfair tactics and cruel means being employed in the war; the fact that provision for healing and protecting life under the medical section of the army was beyond all expectation; that the cause of missions in neutral and pagan lands was phenomenally increasing in scope and intensity, and that the spirit of prayer, both in trench and in private was everywhere manifest, all argued that God was actively energizing the finer elements of the human spirit in the midst of a ruthless and discordant conflict which of itself was of the devil.

WANTED—A number of sucklings and yearling colts, for cash.
E. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alberta.
No. 11 tf

WANTED AT ONCE—A man for lathing and shingling. About 900 yards of lathing and 40,000 shingles.
Apply to "Advocate" Office.
Vulcan, Alberta.
11 tf

WANTED TO RENT—A quarter or half section of good farm land. Some summer fallow preferred also necessary buildings if possible, E. Thorpe, Ensign.

LOST—One bay mare, 8 years old. Branded with doorknob on shoulder. Shod fore-top clipped. Halter on. \$5 reward for return of same to A. E. Curry, Vulcan, Alberta.
11 tf

On Saturday of this week the picture house will run a show on Saturday evening. This will make three shows a week, Saturday shows will be given every week.

Among the visitors to Vulcan during the past week were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rodger, Bellflower, Wis., W. F. McGregor, Racine, Wis., J. M. Hickey, Spokane Wash., R. M. Cole, Mead, Wash., Mrs. M. Morrison, Crystal, N. D., W. S. Bishop, Greenville, O. Judge E. McNeill, Macleod, D. O'Rourke, W. Grimmond, Edmonton; S. W. Haight, F. Gillis, Winnipeg; A. S. McDermid, T. Patterson, C. R. Young, Toronto; W. J. Gamble, Montreal; W. D. Harris, Regina; H. F. Lazin, C. E. Olsen, Vancouver.

The pictureshow for Friday is unusually good; see the advert in this issue. Remember there is also to be a show every Saturday with an entire change of programme.

SNAKE CREEK NEWS

Andrew McKague has a new Dodge car.

Messrs. F. Wilson and Dick Neil, of Lomond, paid a fashionable call at the half diamond G. C. ranch one evening last week.

Mr. E. Robison had the misfortune to fall from a horse a few days ago. He dislocated his arm.

Mrs. E. Arney returned from Calgary on Saturday.

A number of young people from this district attended the dance at the picture hall at Vulcan last week.

Don't forget to help the "Advocate" fund for Christmas presents for local soldier boys at the front from this district. Also send in the names of any soldiers you know who are at the front.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

Mr. Michael Aaron, graduate of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England, will give a pianoforte recital on Saturday evening, November 11th, in the Photo Play hall. The recital will follow the picture show, and will commence at half past nine. Vocal numbers will be given by Mrs. R. D. Stowell and Mr. J. A. Jones. Mr. R. W. Glover is the accompanist. The proceeds of the recital will be given to the Red Cross Society. Admission has been fixed at the popular price of twenty-five cents.

This recital by Mr. Aaron will afford an opportunity for hearing a pianist who has earned a great reputation. He is regarded as one of the leading pianists of western Canada, and his presence in Vulcan ought to be the occasion for a large audience. The piano for the occasion will be loaned by the Willis piano company.

PORTABLE ELEVATORS

The portable elevator that moves from one wheat market town to another in Oklahoma and camps on the railroad right-of-way has become a factor in the wheat market of Oklahoma. This form of elevator is inexpensive and efficient. It is claimed to be a factor in keeping the price of wheat out of the influence of combinations. This type of elevator is not in favour of the established grain elevators.

ARMADA NEWS

Threshing operations are nearing the end in this district. The Armada threshing and trading company have finished threshing their own crops and have rented the outfit to Mr. A. Chase to thresh his own, and some of his neighbours, crops.

Mr. T. Wilson's wheat averaged 42 bushels to the acre.

We believe Mr. J. Eagle can claim the record yield for oats in this district. It averaged 92 bushels to the acre on breaking.

Pte. F. Syvret was killed while taking part in a charge on a German trench.

Mr. R. Beagle has a new Maxwell car.

REBEKAH ANNIVERSARY

The members of the Rebekah lodge held their anniversary celebration on Monday evening in the new picture house. There was a good attendance of members of the Rebekah and Oddfellow lodges, and their friends.

The first part of the evening was a picture show, and the gathering heartily enjoyed the entertainment. Dancing followed until midnight, when a splendid supper was served in the Masonic hall, after which the dancing was resumed until the small hours of the morning.

The members of the Rebekah lodge are to be congratulated on giving such an excellent anniversary celebration, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present.

VULCAN LADIES AID ARRANGE FOR SALES

First Sale is Arranged for Saturday Next at Motor Inn

That energetic band of workers the members of the Ladies Aid, are again devoting their time to raising money for their funds. To this end they have arranged to hold three pantry and fancywork sales. The first one takes place on Saturday of this week, and will be held at the Motor Inn garage from three to five o'clock. All ladies of the congregation are kindly requested to contribute towards the sale, the contributions to be handed in at the place of sale not later than half past two.

The dates of the other sales are November 18th and December 2nd, but it has not yet been decided where they will be held.

Why the ladies are taking this work upon themselves is because they have voted to wipe out the whole of the debt remaining against the Manse, \$265.00, and pay for the pews for the new Church, and they are going to do this before December the 31st.

Remember the day and date of the reliable eyesight specialist's visit to our store on Tuesday, November 14th. If there is anything wrong with your eyesight do not fail to consult him. All work absolutely guaranteed to suit the eye the same as the test. D. C. Jones, druggist, Vulcan.

Vulcan Photo Play Co.

FRIDAY NIGHT Five Reels

TWO REELS—Big Western feature, "The Stampede in the Night." A One Act Drama entitled, "The Devil and Idle Hands." Nestor Comedy "Mixed Kids." Billie Ritchie, the worlds greatest comedian in a farce comedy.

Big Show Next Saturday

Don't forget the Big Special Show on SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 4th and each Saturday thereafter.

FARM LANDS

THREE years of honest, conscientious service in this district has been the means of building up a connection second to none.

We have gained the confidence of our clients, and if you want to buy or sell land, the reputation we have gained in the past is your guarantee for a square deal.

We have special enquiries at this time for 1-2 section choice land, improved, in Vulcan district, also 1-2 section improved land Reid Hill district. Your listings will receive our prompt and best attention.

FLOOD, WHICHER & ELVES

VULCAN ALBERTA

DODGE BROTHERS CAR

DODGE Brothers Motor Car has many features that are unusual in a car of so moderate a price, and represents a combination of refinement, efficiency and equipment that is of more than ordinary interest to the intending purchaser.

Price \$1225.00

Call and I shall be pleased to demonstrate the car.

R. E. DODDS, Vulcan Livery

You Can Hear the World's

BEST MUSIC

If You Own a

VICTROLA

CALL AND HEAR THIS MACHINE PLAY THE LATEST RECORDS

D. C. JONES

DRUGGIST

VULCAN

GET YOUR

Hams. Bacon
Boneless Shoulder
4X Brand Lard at

THE 4X MARKET

We Can Save You \$5

We Buy in Ton Lots

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Luck & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

"The direction was in a woman's handwriting," observed she, after a pause.

"Yes, an old-fashioned, sloping hand. Hardly like that of a modern, up-to-date servant. Not good enough."

"No," said Lady Ursula, as she fastened on her watch and prepared to go downstairs to breakfast.

They found the whole household in a ferment of joy over the recovery of the pearls. From highest to lowest, everybody wanted to have a sight of the famous gems, to inspect the handwriting on the box, to decipher the postmark, to offer a suggestion, more or less futile, in explanation of the mystery.

Mr. Jackson was in a state of great excitement, and still more anxious to find the villain who had brought such a stain upon his domestic peace, than pleased at the end of the trouble.

On the whole, the general opinion inclined to the idea that Paul Payne was right, that the taking of the pearls was a practical joke, and that the joker, confronted with the real danger in which he—or she—had placed him—or her—self, had taken the earliest opportunity of getting out of the difficulty by a return of the missing gems.

They had been dispatched at the neighboring village on the preceding evening, and having been packed in a box flat enough to be posted from the outside of the building, it was not likely that the person who dropped the package in would have been seen and remembered.

There was something extremely touching, to those who had any inkling of the suspicions and fears to which the theft of the pearls had given rise, in the change in Lady Ursula and in her attitude towards her husband. For the past few days, strive as she might to overcome the dark doubts which would cloud her mind, it had been impossible for her not to know that both her brother and sister suspected Paul of being concerned in the ugly mystery.

It was in vain that Lady Ursula had put away any such thought from her own mind, but insisted—to herself—that Paul's conduct was now as unimpeachable as that of any member of the family into which he had married.

None the less she did feel unhappy and anxious, fiercely resentful of the suspicions which she knew were entertained, and angry at the ungenerous treatment of a now blameless man on account of his early and long-repentant follies.

The relief she felt when the pearls were restored changed her from a grave and dignified woman into a happy child. She sang to herself as she walked along; her lips were curved in a smile, her eyes were bright, her voice had a ring in it once more. She seemed to be transformed.

Paul observed her closely during breakfast, and felt strangely moved by this change. He had married her for his own advantage purely, and had made up his mind to submit to a great deal of inevitable boredom as a result of the alliance with a woman with whom he had not an idea in common.

But Lady Ursula, not being the fool he had of course taken her to be, and being besides deeply in love with her husband, had tactfully avoided the subjects which were wearisome to him, and finding him to be much better read and better informed than she was, had made herself his pupil with such amiable docility, and had studied his tastes with so much eagerness, that to his own intense surprise and even confusion, he was now finding himself as much drawn to her as she was to him.

The situation seemed so impossible that for a time he had doubted it. He had looked upon it as a sort of passing weakness that he missed her if she went out without him, that he looked forward eagerly to meeting her again, and that his eyes sought hers constantly, or gazed upon her fair face with unwonted and vivid admiration of its beauty and charm.

Charm? Yes, undoubtedly she had charm. But how had it come about? Certainly this particular quality had been lacking from her in his eyes when he first married her.

And this indeed was probably the truth.

Living a simple and monotonous life in the country, absorbed in her philanthropic pursuits and without any thought of changing her maiden state for the married life, Lady Ursula had had few of the qualities which attract a man of Paul Payne's type.

She had indeed struck him at their first meeting as being dignified, stately and handsome, as being unlike the other women whom he had met at Oare Court, or the women of the circles in which he had now to find his friends.

She had brought with her an atmosphere which recalled to him the life he had lived in his very early youth, the well-bred woman, who had been the friends of his father and mother, women who scorned the aids of coquetry, and who lived noble lives in pure surroundings.

To this attraction she had, since her marriage, added that of a woman's anxiety to please which completely spell had had unconsciously begun to weave. Paul was not himself aware of the extent of the influence which his wife had begun to exercise over him; but he did

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Baldness Is Inherited

Investigator Finds That Wearing of Tight Hats Has Nothing to Do With It

Information of not comfort for the bald is contained in a study published recently in the Journal of Heredity, the publication of the American Genetic Association. The study was made by Miss Dorothy Osborne, of Ohio State University, and the investigator's conclusion is that baldness is inherited in man, exactly as horns are inherited in sheep. A summary of the article follows:

"Tight hats appear to have nothing to do with it, and diseases of the scalp play a small part, if any. That heredity is the cause is strikingly shown by her discovery that a baldness-pattern is sometimes present on an infant's head at birth, and is then grown over, to reappear in after years when the hair falls out."

"She points out that a completely bald head is rare, but that various patterns of baldness are frequent in man. Among the most common are complete baldness on the top of the head, that involving only the crown, that giving the appearance of an extremely high forehead, and that covering the top and back of the head. The hair associated with baldness may be thin, normal or heavy. These patterns are inherited."

"The family histories which she has gathered show that when the inherited tendency is not present in the family, the men do not become bald, even if they have typhoid and other disease and wear tight hats all their lives. If, however, a father is bald, at least half his sons will be bald. If the father is himself not bald, he cannot transmit baldness to his offspring."

"But baldness is not confined to men—it appears in women, although rarely. This rarity has been urged as evidence that baldness is connected with wearing hats, but Miss Osborne says such an idea has no basis in fact. Baldness in women is more frequent than in generally known, she declares, because women can conceal their baldness much more easily than men. She finds that a woman is bald only when she inherits it from both parents, while inheritance from one parent is enough to make a man bald."

"A woman who inherits baldness from only one parent will not herself be bald, but may transmit baldness to one-half her sons. If another is bald, all her sons will be bald, no matter whether the father is or not. Her daughters will not be bald unless the father also was bald, but may transmit baldness to their offspring even if they do not show it themselves."

Improve the Old Houses

Modern Conveniences Placed Without Much Difficulty

It sometimes seems as if there were something radically wrong in the way modern living conveniences, such as heat, light, hot and cold water, bath, laundry appliances, and the like, are presented to the farmer.

In too many instances authorities seem to infer that satisfactory installations of such conveniences can only occur when included in the construction of new houses.

Now, as a matter of fact, while new houses are constantly being built upon the farms, nevertheless the new houses in any community within any one year will bear a very small ratio to the number of old houses which are being modernized. The problem of the introduction of modern conveniences into most farms is one of reconstruction rather than one of construction. In a majority of instances it is simply one of adaptation.

We are firmly of the opinion that if farmers and their wives could be brought to see that what they have already in the way of a house can be converted readily and at comparatively small expense into something more resembling a comfortable home, through a process of adaptation and incorporation, then the progress of the introduction of material comforts upon the farm would be greatly expedited. In any given community very few farmers will be able to afford building anew in any one year.

Upon the contrary, almost any well-to-do farmer will be able in any one year to put in water, or heat, or light, as the case may be, once it is shown to him that to adopt the installation to what he already has is such a simple and comparatively inexpensive process.

The neglect of the farm house, so notorious in the past, has been attributed to male selfishness, thoughtlessness or indifference, when, in all probability, it has been due quite as much to ignorance of the ease with which conveniences might be secured. Household engineering must take the direction of adaptation. When this point of view is surely attained, then the desired improvement in farm living conditions will advance rapidly. Someone has summed up the "rural problem" as "better farming, better business, better living." The two first of these already are well on the way; the last has lagged, to be sure, but a little more practical consideration of ways and means along the line of adaptation will bring it, too, into line speedily.

Protecting Game Birds

Manitoba Game Guardian, in an Interview, States Game Laws Will Be Rigidly Enforced

This is the time of year when the fellow who owns a gun is likely to be thinking about his hunting license. The duck season is just a few days ahead, and everybody about the office of Chas. Barber, the Chief Game Guardian for the Province, is busy. Last year special efforts were put forth to prevent infractions of the Provincial Game Act and forestall, so far as possible, all undue slaughtering of game, thus endeavoring to perpetuate all our useful wild life. This year even more thorough measures will be undertaken.

A reporter called on Mr. Barber and found him very busy attending to the numerous duties of his branch, but was able to obtain the following statement from him:

"The instructions of Hbn. Mr. Winkler, the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, as relating to game matters, is that we see that the provisions of the Manitoba Game Protection Act be rigidly enforced. You see the value of our useful game birds, fur-bearing animals, etc., taken each year amounts approximately to \$1,000,000. Therefore, you will readily see the great necessity of doing everything possible to perpetuate our wild life, even though you look at it from a monetary point of view only. There is, however, much more to be considered than this; the facts are all our useful wild animal and bird life of today is not ours to do with as we please. The original stock was given to us 'in trust' for the benefit of both the present and future generations; therefore we are expected to render an accounting of this trust to those who come after us."

I have no doubt you know where the lords of creation are. The most powerful enemy the human race has to contend with is the great insect race, or pest, innumerable, and multiplying with almost inconceivable rapidity, voracious in appetite, feeding upon everything that has life, which, if left to themselves, would reduce the world to a barren waste in a very few years, which of course would cause starvation to the human race. Against these hordes of insects man unaided would be helpless. Therefore, every good and intelligent citizen of our province will no doubt readily see the very great necessity and importance of co-operation with us in every possible way to rigidly protect and perpetuate our game birds, insectivorous and other birds, useful to agriculture, which are our friends; in this way we will keep these pests within bounds and protect man."

The different sportsmen's associations have always co-operated with us, and of course are continuing to do so. Mr. Winkler has authorized me to carry out promptly any good suggestion that representatives of these associations may put forward. Special attention is drawn to the fact that future protection requires increased revenue; and all sportsmen are expected to take out permits and to help me, so far as they can, in the task that is set before me. We are going to do our utmost to put a stop to all illegal shooting, and special energy will be directed against all persons who go shooting on Sundays and out of season; for all such practices have got to be stopped. Sportsmen will be interested to know that the wild ducks are quite plentiful this year and that the season for taking these birds opened on the 15th of September and will remain open until the last of November.

The bag has been limited to twenty birds per gun per day, and it is the intention of the department to see to it that this limit is not exceeded. The season for taking prairie chickens and partridges opens on Oct. 1st, and remains open until Oct. 20th. Generally speaking, these birds are found to be very scarce, though there are a few widely separated localities in the province where the birds have been reported to be fairly plentiful. Owing to these birds being scarce during the past open season, our legislature reduced the bag limit from twenty to fifteen birds per gun per day, and from one hundred to only fifty per gun for the season.

Game inspectors will be posted at the railway stations and other points to examine the permits of hunters leaving by the trains and automobiles and to examine their bags on their return. As little inconvenience and delay as possible will be caused, but sportsmen will have to expect this, and will no doubt assist the game inspectors by having their permits ready for inspection and turning out their bags at request.

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Safe Shopping

Deal With Reliable Firms Who Are Not Afraid to Advertise Their Goods

Every woman has been "stung" at some time or another in something she has purchased. She has gone to the wrong place, or has been misinformed, or in some other way has been led to pay more than she ought for something she wanted and needed.

How to avoid this—how to accomplish safety in shopping is a good deal of a problem with many. The family purse often isn't big enough to warrant taking any chances, and whatever is lost at one place must be made up by deductions somewhere else. And it's a nerve-racking process sometimes.

Mrs. Mary Dittmas, of New York City, recently gave out a statement on the subject in which she used the term "safe shopping," and the phrase is so expressive that there seems no ready substitute for it. What she meant, she explained, was that kind of shopping in which the buyer knows she is getting her money's worth, instead of taking chances on being cheated. And that is a point every housewife wants to understand.

The whole principle of Mrs. Dittmas' teaching was summed up in these words: "Patronize reliable firms."

Who are reliable? Most women know if they have traded in a city for half a year. Newcomers can be informed by new acquaintances, often, and the character of any store is often permanently established in strangers' minds of what they hear in this way.

But there is another way to tell, and that is by watching advertisements. No dealer who habitually and systematically cheats patrons dares to attract a great deal of attention to himself. If he did, every time cheated persons saw his advertisement they would be reminded of the way that they were cheated and would tell those about them all about it.

Another thing: Advertised goods have to be worth the advertising. It isn't so many years since fraudulent dealers used publicity as a means to catch victims, but with the organization of responsible advertising clubs and mediums that day has gone by. Occasionally some irresponsible individual tries the old game, but it is a pretty safe thing to be wary of the sporadic advertising of this kind. Reliable firms want your trade all the time, tell you of their goods all the time, and can be reached at any time for correction of any errors.

Watch for advertising of that character, and when you find a firm that makes use of it, you may be pretty sure that you can shop there safely. It is the men who welcome your trade all the time who supply the goods to warrant constant dealings. It is in the business places of such firms that you can be sure of safe shopping.—Regina Province.

Gen. Brusiloff's Prediction

Austria-Hungary Cannot Much Longer Withstand Persistent Hammering

Gen. Brusiloff, in an interview with the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at the Russian front, predicts the end of the war by August next.

"The Austro-Hungarian army, assailed from all sides," he said, "won't be able to stand much longer before the hordes of enemies who are hurling themselves against it and preparing to increase the vigor of their blows. The intervention of Rumania is an event of the first order. I am no prophet, the future is in God's hands, but if I had to make a hypothesis I should be inclined to think that the month of August, 1917, might see the end of the war."

"The present war is one which it is impossible for the Allies to lose, although a great deal remains to be accomplished. A successful result is already in our hands, the game is already won."

Supply New Mace

When the House of Commons Mace was destroyed in the Parliamentary fire last winter, an offer to supply a new one came from the Lord Mayor of London, and was accepted by the government. A search of the ruins disclosed fragments of metal supposed to be part of the old mace and this was shipped overseas. They have arrived in London, but a test examination shows that the fragments did not come from the mace at all, and, of course, will not be used. The new mace will be a very fine one, but will not have the historic interest which would have been lent to it by the incorporation of the lost one.

Rider: Why didn't you sound your horn when you saw the man in the road?

Driver: I thought it would be more humane if he never knew what struck him.—Judge.

"Circumstances alter cases." "You bet they do. Reduction of fare is all right on a railway, but it isn't in a boarding house."—Boston Transcript.

The Rise in Prices

Department of Labor's Annual Review of Prices in Canada for 1915

The great rise in prices during the war, which became very steep after the middle of 1915, is shown in the report just issued by the Department of Labor entitled "Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1913," which also contains information regarding retail prices and prices in other countries.

In Canada the wholesale prices of 272 commodities averaged over 8 per cent. higher than in 1914 and 9 per cent. higher than in 1913, while the retail prices of some thirty foods were 2 per cent. higher than in 1914 and 7 per cent. higher than in 1913, allowing for the importance of each article in family consumption. By December, 1915, however, the steep rise had brought the index number of wholesale prices to a point 20 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, while retail food prices had risen 10 per cent. during the same period.

The index number of wholesale prices stood at 148.0 for the year, as compared with 136.1 for 1914, and 135.5 for 1913, but by December, 1915, had reached 161.1, as compared with 134.6 for July, 1914. A weekly family budget of food averaged \$7.86 for 1915, \$7.73 for 1914 and \$7.33 for 1913, but for December, 1915, stood at \$8.13 as compared with \$7.42 in July, 1914.

It may be noted that the rise in prices has continued during the current year as shown from month to month in the Labor Gazette. The index number of wholesale prices reached 189.9 for May, but declined slightly thereafter, metals, chemicals and certain materials being lower. In retail food prices the weekly budget reached \$8.63 for August, there being a decline only in July when midsummer conditions lowered prices very slightly.

In other countries retail food prices also rose steeply, the rise from the beginning of the war to the end of 1915 being calculated as high as 113 per cent. for Austria, 83 per cent. for Germany, over 30 per cent. in the Netherlands, Norway and Italy, and 44 per cent. in Great Britain. In Australia the rise was nearly 30 per cent., as a result of drought, while in New Zealand it was only 16 per cent. In Japan, prices were lower than in 1914 and 1913.

"The results of the great rises were considerable increases in the cost of living, particularly in the expenditure on foods. In clothing, house furnishings, etc., stocks in the hands of manufacturers and dealers were often sufficient to prevent great rises for some time, even a year or more, but in food increases were immediately felt. At the beginning of 1915 staple foods were substantially higher than before the war, though in many cases somewhat lower than the high levels reached during the few weeks of uncertainty and speculation which followed its outbreak."

The report shows that the rising prices were accompanied by increased activity in industry and trade. "Not only did the needs for the prosecution of the war make necessary increased production in many lines and new production in goods never before attempted or thought of, but production was renewed in many lines and in many districts abandoned previously owing to the poor returns normally obtainable. These changes again had great influence in stimulating other branches of industry and trade, causing higher prices. This reaction was soon experienced in many lines at first depressed by war conditions. In Canada, wheat, oats, flour, cheese, butter, packed meats, pulp and paper first felt the stimulation of increased demand due to war conditions, but these were soon followed by wool, fish, leather, zinc, copper, chemicals, New Brunswick lumber, linseed oil, and later iron and steel as well as most metals and metal products. In the latter part of 1915 the upward movement was particularly strong in metals, chemicals and wool, while in jute, silk, rubber, etc., among imported materials the rise was marked."

Quality in Hides

Why Russian Hides Are the Best and the Reason for It

It is worth while for even the non-technical Canadian to know that Russian hides are preferred in America to those from Argentina, and why this is so. The South American hides—what are called "country" hides—are very largely marred by little holes, or are "pitted" as a result of insect burrowings. They are also often marred by long scars, the result of scratches. Pitted hides do not take a grain or clear finish. The man who buys a pair of shoes would not like a sole with little holes in it; consequently the shoe manufacturer has to finish the leather by buffing and filling up the pits.

Russian hides are remarkably free from pitting, and will take a clear grain finish. For this reason also fewer Russian skins have to be rejected when high-grade shoes are to be made up. It is an interesting prospect that after the war Russia may be able to sell large quantities of hides accumulated in storage because of the suspension of exports caused by the war.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

IMPROVED and RAW LANDS FOR SALE

VULCAN District is the heart of the wheat belt of the world. Southern Alberta has broken the world's record and some to spare.

We have some of the finest kind of wheat land for sale at very reasonable prices and easy terms. Land which is good for many more world's records.

Buy now while the buying is good. If you are interested in buying or selling, write or call and see us. We can fix you up.

Arthur Mitchell & Co. REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

NOW THE CROP IS OFF

We sell the Best



Why in the world don't you get a New Range?

Ask him to let you come to our store and pick it out. You use it---He doesn't. Then the bread and pies you can bake will delight the whole family, and everybody will be happy.

Gurney-Oxford from 25.00 to 70.00
The Famous High Oven Range, the best yet 75.00
Largest Range of Heaters in the district 7.50 to 18.00

George Pettman

Vulcan,

Alberta

Singer SEWING MACHINES

We are pleased to advise you that we have secured the agency for this machine in this district, and we will be glad to have you call in and let us demonstrate them to you. We are in a position to supply them on very easy terms or on special cash prices.

IRVINGS, Ltd.

FIVE MILLIONS MORE IN WHEAT PRICES

Prices Now Close to Magic Mark of \$2.00—11 Cents Grain Last Week

Wheat is so close to the magic two dollar mark that only an upheaval will keep it from topping the two dollar mark within a very short time. Farmers expect to sell two dollar wheat and grain men expect to pay that price for it.

During the past week wheat has gained practically 11 cents, while the preceeding week it gained 14 cents, making 25 cents in the past fortnight. This advance on Southern Alberta's crop of more than 20,000,000 bushels of wheat means an additional \$5,000,000 or more that will be poured into the country than would have been the case had the price remained where it was on October 14. On that date October wheat closed at \$1.64; last Saturday it closed at \$1.78. On Saturday of last week, it closed at \$1.89. The same gain this week will bring two dollar wheat.

The indications that two dollar wheat will come in Canada are good because that price has been paid in Minneapolis for some cars already delivered. American farmers are also talking dollar corn, which will mean an increased price for oats paid to Western Canada farmers.

HOMESTEAD RULES

The question of proving up on homesteads entered upon by men who have since been killed in action, has been under consideration by the department of the interior for some time. It has been decided that where entry has been secured after enlistment, the estate of the dead man is called upon to complete cultivation requirements and to erect an habitable house, though not called upon to complete the years of residence. In the case where entry has been made before enlistment, the patent will be issued to the heirs of the dead man without further duties.

France and Britain are said to be seriously considering the advisability of a tunnel under the Straits of Dover. If they put the proposal to a test we may look for a protest from Germany against the under-hand dealings of the Allies.

The British Government is considering the question of a minimum wage for all workers. This will not cause any delight among printers, who say that they have been getting it all the time.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

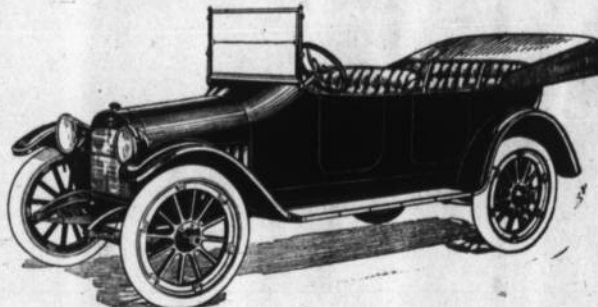
For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

The 1917 McLaughlin-Buick Cars

The Old Reliable Company

Built to Stand Rough Driving on Country Roads



D. 60--30-35 H. P.

Electric Lights and Starter. Six Cylinders. 23 miles to a gallon of gasoline on good roads.

Price \$1,210, Freight Prepaid

D 45--45 H. P.

Six Cylinders. Delco Starting and Lighting System. Wt. 2800 lbs. 22 miles to a gallon of gasoline.

Price 1,535, Complete, Freight Paid

D 35--30-35 H. P.

6 Cylinders. Electric Lights and Starter. Fully Equipped. Best value in Canada. Price \$995

Free Service Coupons given away with each car.

The coupons can be used at Carmangay, Champion, Vulcan, Lomond Travers, Lethbridge or Calgary.

PHONE CALLS FOR DEMONSTRATION AT MY EXPENSE

C. E. HENRY, Agent,

Vulcan, Alta.

Cars in Stock

Saturday, November 4th, at 9 a. m.

REEVES' ANNUAL SALE

**Don't Glance at
This---Read It**

There Are Many Bargains Not Listed

**See Our Grocery
Specials**

We Can Save You \$\$ on Groceries

**\$20 Worth of Groceries
for 17.45**

Regular Prices

1 Sack Granulated Sugar, 100 lb.	\$9.50
1 Sack Fine Salt	.85
1 Can Baking Powder, 5 lbs.	.90
1 Pkg. Braids Coffee, 3 lbs.	1.00

**\$5.00 Worth of Groceries
for 4.35**

Regular Prices

1 Sack Granulated Sugar, 20 lbs.	\$2.00
1 Pkg. Braids Coffee, lbs.	1.00
1 Tin Baking Powder, 16 oz.	.25
1 Box Soda Biscuits	.25
1 Pail Wagstaff's Jam,	.80

\$10,000 Wanted

WITH the big advances in all lines we are going to protect our customers as much as possible, and the only way to do it is to turn our stock over and buy all the goods we can for cash. With a \$10,000 purchase at this time it will mean

1 Pkg. Braids Coffee, 3 lbs.	1.00
2 Tins Apple and Strawberry Jam	1.10
4 Tins Golden Net Salmon	.80
3 lbs. Red Rose Tea	1.35
4 Tins Best Canned Tomatoes	.80
1 Pail Edwardsburg Syrup, 10 lbs.	.85
8 Pkgs. Seeded Raisins	1.10
1 Box Prunes, 5 lbs., and 5 lbs. Peaches	1.40
1-2 lb. Tin Mustard	.35
Total	\$20.00

With a \$10,000 purchase at this time it will mean a big saving in our spring purchases, as we can take considerable discounts and pre-payments with this amount.

Our 40c Sox, Special 3 prs. 80c

Men's All Wool Combinations
5 Dozen Only 1916 Fall Buying
Regular 3.50, Annual Sale **2.70**

1 Pail Wagstaff's Jam	.80
1 lb. Tea	.45
1 Pkgs. Royal Crown Soap	.25
Total	5.00

Ladies Mantles

Only few left but must go
Save \$4.00

On all coats we have left just take \$4 off the regular price and its yours.

Gray Wool Blankets
Worth 5.00, yours for **3.95**

Flannelette Blankets
Single Bed Size, sale 1.35
Three-quarter size 1.55
Extra Large 1.95

Boot Specials

Men's Boots, reg. 7.00
4.70
All New Stock

Ladies Boots, reg. 5.00
3.85

Aprons - 45c
Roller Towels, 2 1-2 yds long 40c



Extra Special!

Ladies Two-Piece Underwear
These are odd lines in extra good values at regular prices, but we are cleaning them out at two prices
Lot No 1 45c Lot No. 2 70c

Our Grocery Specials are
Only Good For ONE WEEK

Watch the Advocate for Additional Grocery Specials

Night Dresses

20 only Ladies Flete. Dresses values up to 1.25, sale price **85c**

Kimona Cloth
Regular 25c per yd., Sale price **17 Cents**

Bleached Sheetting
100 yds., reg. 45c per yard, **3 Yards 1.00**

60 yds., reg. 40c per yard, **3 Yards 85c**

Men's Corduroy Pants
22 only left, regular up to \$5 per pair **3.50**

Sugar Special

On \$10.00 worth of goods, groceries not included, One 20 lb. Sack of Sugar for **1.70**

On \$20.00 worth of goods Groceries not included One 20 lb. sack Sugar **1.55**
Or 100 lbs. Sugar **8.65**

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS BARGAIN

Sweaters

Men's 4.75 and 5.00 Sweaters **3.95**

6.50 Men's Sweaters **5.65**

Men's 2.00 to 2.50 wool Shirts for **1.85**

Boys Overcoats

Sizes 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, reg. 10.50, Sale Price **7.10**

Mens Wool Sox

18 Cents Per Pair
Mens Wool Undershirts reg. 1.50 for **75 cents**

See Our Specials in

Mens Tweed

Pants

Cap Specials

2.00 fur lined Caps **1.65**
1.50 to 1.75 " **1.40**
1.10 fur lined Caps **85c**

Mens Suits

10 only Men's Suits **\$5.00 Off**

Our Regular Prices, in Blues and Browns only

Mens Shirts

Values up to 1.50 for **1.05**

This is our whole stock

H. W. REEVES

General Merchant

VULCAN, ALBERTA

For Information Regarding
Vulcan and District
Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN, ALBERTA

R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos
VULCAN - ALBERTA

THE VULCAN BAKERY
BEST BREAD DAILY
Catering

F. SMART - Vulcan

Professional

Herbert J. Maber

Solicitor and Barrister
Vulcan Street, Vulcan, Alberta.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
VULCAN ALBERTA
Phone 44

DENTISTRY

Dr. C. H. NELSON
Dentist
VULCAN ALBERTA

Lomond and Travers

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

JACK THOMPSON

AUCTIONEER
MAKE YOUR DATES WITH
FLOOD & WHICHER
Real Estate Agents
VULCAN ALBERTA

Piano Voice Culture
Miss Ella Gibbons
CALGARY

Will visit Vulcan every Friday and Saturday to give lessons in the above, commencing the first week in July.
Address enquiries to Mrs. G. McQueen
Vulcan, Alberta.

HARNESS

Horse Blankets, Whips
Robes, Sweat Pads
Collars, etc.
Harness from \$31.00 set up.
Blankets from \$2.25 each up.

Harness Repairing
neatly and promptly
done

T. J. Butler

Richardson Block, Vulcan, Alta.

H. M. McCallum

Auctioneer and
Commission Agent
Farm and Stock Sales a Specialty
Vulcan, Alberta

GET A FARM OF YOUR OWN

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY
The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$25. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to
ALLAN CAMERON, General Superintendent of Lands, Dept. of Natural Resources, C. P. R., Desk 50, Calgary.

ESTRAY—From the Elbow-Cool Mines Tract Hill, one dark bay gelding, feet black and white star on forehead. Three years old. No brand. Reward for return of same to Elbow Coal Mines. Thigh Hill Alberta. 8-30

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the
Heart of a Wonderfully Rich
Farming and Ranching
District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

Maligning The Red Cross.

For the stay-at-home civilian who has followed the war and tried to keep in touch with all that is being done for the care and relief of the wounded, probably no work has appealed with such force or stirred the sympathies so deeply as that of the Red Cross. None of us but have heard of the wonderful work which that organization is doing, and although we can only judge of it all from hearsay, many of us have received letters from some of the wounded who have been under the care of the Red Cross, and what we have been told by them has only deepened our respect for the work.

And yet there are those who deprecate the work of the Red Cross that they willingly influence people against it with the intention of preventing money going into the funds. An instance of this description occurred recently when the ladies of the local Red Cross held their 'Tommy Atkins' tag day, and a few men refused to buy tags because one man was opposed to the Red Cross. What is stranger still, this deprecator of the good work happens to be a soldier returned from the front. While there he was wounded and went through the hands of the Society from which, he says, he received nothing.

There is clearly something wrong here; but on which side, that of the returned soldier or the Red Cross? However just the grievance of the former may be, it is the first of which we have ever heard, and weighed in the balance against the good work with which we are all familiar, the grievance, if there be any, is little more than a drop in the ocean. It is possible but hardly probable that the Society would fail in its duty in one instance, but even if it did, it cannot detract one iota from the good work it is doing, and its influence upon our giving ought to be in the same ratio.

The Lines On The Somme.

Recent reports show that the strength of the Germans opposed to the Allies along the Somme front is greater than ever, Hindenburg evidently having taken advantage of the lull caused by the bad weather to strengthen his line in this region. The question this re-inforcement of the German lines gives rise to is as to what it is for, attack or defence.

Twelve months ago there would have been no doubt about the matter, for scarcely would those troops have arrived on the scene than a characteristic German drive would have commenced, as it did for Calais, or later, Verdun. But conditions are entirely different to what they were a year ago. Germany's troops have altered; instead of the tried soldier she now has the raw, newly enlisted man who has been drawn in and hurriedly trained in order to make up the wastage. These troops, already in the field and used to being on the defensive, have not yet been tried in the fire of an offensive. Can they stand it? Their efforts at repelling attack, vigorous and gallant though they have been, showed up as inferior when compared with the former fighters of the Kaiser's army. Again, the British strength has greatly increased, and if the offensives of an earlier day could not pierce the British lines, what great chance is there of less effi-

cient troops being able to do the same thing against far greater odds? The chances are indeed small, and this is one of the reasons, if not the greatest, that leads to the conclusion that Hindenburg has strengthened his line not for offense, but defence.

A New Church Design.

We want to congratulate the managers of the Vulcan Church upon their wisdom in enlarging upon their plans for building. While the sketch at first submitted was well thought out, there was very little of the ornate or especially pleasing in exterior design. Happily, a very pretty and chaste bit of bungalow, with pillar embattlements and tower has been adopted. The coloured sketch hung up in the post-office exhibits a degree of tastefulness that is most unusually pleasing. We hear comments on every hand that reveal appreciation of the choice by the committee. It is to be hoped that the public will respond to the not very burdensome extra cost entailed. Vulcan has waited long for a fitting edifice of worship, and it augurs well that the Church committee have ventured upon a design that, while more costly, is very much beyond the ordinary.

Street Improvements Needed.

There are many residents of the town and country would like to see a little energy expended in the direction of improving the condition of certain streets in town. A little timely attention before the winter snows would not only render them passable when the thaw comes, but it would also lessen the amount of work that will have to be done in the spring. There is a particularly bad spot on Atlantic Avenue and Neptune street corner, by the picture house. Following the recent snowstorm that place was under water for days, and after the water there was deep mud for more days. There is also a crossing lacking there. On Main street, opposite the new Oddfellows hall, the conditions are bad, and traffic has forsaken the main road for the side, with the result that the latter is now so worn down that with the first rain or snow it is going to be impossible to walk on that side of the street at all. Another bad condition has been brought about by water pumped from cellars flowing down Main street and wearing channels.

These are a few of the street conditions at the present time, and we bring them to the notice of the council in the hope that something will be done before the really bad weather sets in. Now that there are so many more cars in use by those from the country districts who make Vulcan their centre, we must turn our attention less to tie-posts and more to good streets.

Notes

A correspondent of a Berné, Switzerland, paper states that after the annihilation of Roumania the Germans will turn and crush Italy. After that it is generally supposed that the correspondent will wake up and see the bear.

Prior to commencing his lecture, 'The sword and the book' on Thursday evening, Mr. Schrag disclaimed all the nice things we said about him in our notice of the affair. If the reverend gentleman insists, we really shall have to accept his statement that he isn't the preacher we took him for.

About the worst infliction for the 'Advocate' staff these days is to be industriously picking type against hope, and listen to farmers outside discussing the probability of two-dollar wheat.

A cheese factory at Frankford, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. While many of the cheeses perished in the flames, a few of the older ones were able to make their escape unassisted.

An Ad. in the Advocate Pays

Lost on Saturday, Sept. 30th, just north of Vulcan, a dark brown fur coat. Finder please return to Dodd's Livery barn.

Anyone seeing horses bearing this brand on right shoulder are asked to report whereabouts of same to Arthur Mitchell, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOR SALE—50 young pigs. Apply to E. M. Hollister.

WANTED—Man and wife for farm during winter. Duties, chores and housework, good wages. Apply to W. Hermann, Lake McGregor.

If you want to buy a good farm or adjoining land see A. Mitchell and Co. because they have everything for sale that can be bought.

FOR SALE—A few good work horses for sale. Some broken. Terms arranged. E. M. HOLLISTER, Vulcan.

LOST—Year old Setter dog, black and white, had Calgary license tag attached to collar. Finder please return to T. J. Butler.

FOR TRADE—One Abbot Detroit, 5 passenger car, in good condition, will trade for cattle or horses. Isaac Jacobson, Vulcan.

Notice to Farmers

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., herewith give notice that all farmers having grain bins upon roads, lanes or unsold property in the town of Vulcan, must remove the same forthwith in order to avoid prosecution for trespass.

The Company has set aside convenient to the elevators and sidings, an adequate number of lots for the accommodation of grain bins at a rental of \$5.00 per annum. Leases of these lots can be arranged with our agents, Arthur Mitchell & Co., Vulcan.

General Superintendent of Lands.

Department of Natural Resources, C. P. R., Calgary, Alta. Oct. 1916.

Place Your Order Now

— FOR —

Case Ploughing outfit for spring delivery, as the prices advance Nov. 1st.

See me at once

Roy Walker

To All to Whom it May Concern.

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Take Notice that His Honor Judge J. L. Jefferies, one of the Judges of the District Court of the District of Calgary, has appointed Wednesday the 25th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Vulcan in the Province of Alberta for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1916.
R. E. HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

You Tackle The Problem

Of heating your house before it is too late and winter overtakes you. Throw out the dirty, dusty heaters which are such an annoyance and put in an up-to-date

FURNACE

It will save you time, money, worry and coal. Come in and see me about it. Estimates gladly supplied.

W. E. BUTCHART

Vulcan, TINSMITH Alberta

ANNOUNCEMENT

The ALBERTA LIVERY FEED and SALES STABLES

[Successor to Chris' Sale Stable]

Give Us a Trial. Always Open. Auto Livery in Connection

J. L. SLOANE, Prop. Vulcan, Alberta

The Churches

VULCAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Meets in the Oddfellows Hall every Sunday evening for divine worship at 7.30. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 5 P. M. Minister Rev. A. R. Schrag B. D.

Lodge Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday or on before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

D. K. Allen, W. M.
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.
L. F. Dawson, N. G.
W. F. Bradin, Sec'y.

ROYAL CAFE

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccoes, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

Clarence Davis

Auctioneer
Live Stock and Farm Sales a Specialty
Champion, Alberta
See Arthur Mitchell & Co., Vulcan, or Phone 204, Champion, for dates.

PHONE M6418

Single Rooms, 1 person 50c, 75c, \$1
Double Room, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00

Queen's Hotel

B. A. Atkinson, Jr., Proprietor,
8th Ave. and 2nd St. East
CALGARY, ALBERTA
Weekly and Monthly Rates
All Outside Rooms

B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream
Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccoes, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.
VULCAN ALBERTA

AUCTIONEER

H. E. ELVES
Provincial Licence
P. O. Box No. 51 Vulcan
AND LOMOND

Miss Rinehart

Obstetrical Nurse
PHONE: CHAMPION 1602

PETER GILLESPIE

Suits Made to Measure
French Dry-Cleaning

VULCAN, ALBERTA

C. H. Wheeler

Painter and Paperhanger
Apply to International Warehouse, Vulcan, Alberta

Before You Buy Your

Machinery and TWINE

Call around and inspect our stock.

"Foston" and "Winner" fanning mills and John Deere and Tudhope - Anderson

These bear Inspection

Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.

VULCAN ALBERTA

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—64388

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN FRANCE RIVAL THEIR CRIMES IN BELGIUM

THOUSANDS OF INNOCENTS ARE TAKEN AS SLAVES

Children Brutally Torn From Their Parents and Conveyed in Trucks to Germany, Where It Is Presumed They Will Be Forced To Work For Their Captors

The tearing of thousands of innocent boys and girls from their homes in Northern France outrivals the worst atrocities committed by the German troops in Belgium. The outrage was not committed yesterday; it occurred about Easter, but news from the occupied regions of France comes with more difficulty than anywhere else under German rule, and the French Government have been at great pains to be sure of their facts before appealing on them to the world. About 25,000 French women and girls and boys were forcibly seized from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, three adjoining towns, torn from their families, placed in trains, and taken to no one knows where.

Houses were entered in the night, and the selected victims were seized and hurried off. Many of the victims were young girls. For what purpose they were seized is not explained, but they were brutally torn from their mothers, who have already in many cases been bereft for ever of husbands and sons.

As news of the slavery policy of Germany at Lille and elsewhere is becoming more fully known in Paris, and as proofs have now become available, the indignation of the public has been aroused to a high pitch.

People are realizing that Germany has deliberately signed her own decree of outlawry from among civilized nations. In Paris nowadays one hears very little of the folly involved in attempts to whitewash the German people at the expense of the German Emperor.

Accounts of the horrors perpetrated at Lille and elsewhere show that German soldiers have gladly associated themselves as partners in the crimes, and the French public agree thoroughly with the eloquent protest that has been made by M. Briand's orders.

M. Briand has shown the gross illegality of the German action, and has appealed to neutral feelings of justice and humanity.

He is able to claim that the French Government are in possession of satisfactory proofs of the accuracy of the allegations made against the Germans, and he invites neutrals to an independent verification of the outrages committed.

One of the towns which is suffering most from this new form of German atrocity is Lille — sometimes known as the Manchester of France, but a more beautiful Manchester.

The Bishop of Lille has addressed an eloquent protest in the name of religion to the German general in command of the town, but protests of any kind are a waste of words when addressed to the German military authorities.

Their apparent motive for the present proceedings is a desire to compel the French civilian population to engage in industrial work for the benefit of the German army or — which is the same thing — of the German nation.

This purpose is absolutely contrary to international law. No invading army has a right to compel the inhabitants of the invaded territory to assist its operations, either directly or indirectly.

On the day after the atrocious events which she describes a Frenchwoman, in a letter from Lille, says

Chinese On Ships

British Seamen Raise Question in House of Commons

The president of the British Board of Trade, on being asked in the House of Commons whether he was aware that dissatisfaction was being caused among British seamen by the increasing employment of Chinese labor in British ships, and that British seamen, including 40,000 with the colors, believed that their economic position, both now and after the war, was being gravely prejudiced and imperilled by this development, and what action he proposed to take, replied:

"I am aware that some dissatisfaction has been caused among British seamen by the increasing employment of Chinese seamen in British ships, which is largely due to the present shortage of British seamen available for employment."

As regards the last part of the question, the president stated that the point raised would receive serious consideration.

A Disadvantage

The Germans will be immensely hated after this war. They will be the pariahs of the future.

Already we see signs of German hatred everywhere. At a reception the other night in a neutral city the guest of honor said to a man who had just been presented to her:

"You are a foreigner, are you not? Where do you come from?"

"From Berlin, ma'am," he answered.

The lady stared at him through her lorgnette.

"Dear me," she said. "Couldn't you go back and come from somewhere else?"—London Opinion.

The vigilance of the military authorities in Great Britain is becoming very exacting. A farmer, for example, was fined \$5 for shipping a cartload of hay away from his farm to a place near by, without informing the military officer of the district.

"He's a promising author." "Yes, I've several of his signed promises in my strong-box now, and they're all overdue."

What the British Navy Has Done

The Herculean Task That Has Been Accomplished

Here is a list of the more important accomplishments of the British navy in the present war:

1. It has bottled up the German fleet in its harbors. Picture what would have happened if the Germans had been able to use their powerful navy to attack the Allies' coasts. Calais would be Prussian and Paris a tributary to Berlin.

2. It has kept the trade routes open, so that the Allies may obtain food and supplies. That does not appear difficult on paper, but think what it means—all commerce raiders had to be swept from the ocean and kept off. One escaped some months ago, and the papers of the world were headlined with the news! The submarine blockade had to be smashed. It was smashed. The English are catching submarines in their own waters as fast as the Germans are building them. Since the outbreak of the war only 10 per cent of English shipping has been destroyed by torpedoes. Finally, the waterways must daily be swept of mines. When you arrive in England you will see the waters off the coast swarming with trawlers, fishing for mines, and you will find your path neatly cleared that you may pass—for the Germans are not over particular as to mines.

3. It has carried on naval operations in every part of the world. Observe some of the more famous scenes: Falkland Islands, Samoa, Flanders, Tsing-tao, Suez, Dredgahat, the Persian Gulf, East Africa, Saloniki, the Baltic. It must be ready for anywhere at any time. To appreciate this, spread out a map and imagine yourself in charge of those operations; and do not forget that all the time you must hold the German fleet in port and keep the seas clean!

4. The navy has convoyed the Allied troops across every ocean. Here is a specific case: For two years it has convoyed Kitchener's army back and forth across the Channel—that is, every day—and has never lost a ship! There would be no British offensive today were it not for the navy.

5. It has blockaded Germany. Violent arguments are indulged in as to whether or not Germany can be starved or whether or not to call the blockade a blockade. But the fact remains that the Germans are not only unable to obtain munitions, food and supplies from outside sources, but also their overseas commerce has been paralyzed. Where are the German merchant ships of today? Where are the German goods? One may discuss the theories and technicalities of a blockade indefinitely. But let the doubter charter a vessel and try to reach Germany.

Such is an outline of the work. Take the patrolling of the North Sea alone. From the Orkney Islands to Norway is roughly 300 miles. Not an enemy ship, not any ship must slip across that line. The weather in the North Sea is bad. Storms and fog are the ordinary run of things. Imagine patrolling that 300 miles in a fog at night. Nice job, that! The British navy has done it, is doing it, and will do it, just as the navy has carried out "those other duties and carried them out well."

To accomplish so vast a task, ships have been necessary—ships of all kinds—plenty of ships! Today there are under admiralty orders at least 6,000 ships.—M. F. Prince in New York Times.

Persia of To-day

Responsible Population Said to Be Strongly Pro-Russian in Sympathy

No better news was ever brought to the civilized Persians than that the Russians were coming to take the reins of government, writes Yousef B. Mirza in "Persia of Today," in the American Review of Reviews.

During the harvesting season the majority of the laboring class migrate to Russia to find employment. Within three months' time each individual can earn from \$75 to \$100; in Persia during the same length of time he cannot earn over \$15 at the most. In the fall, the laborers return to their families and spend the winter narrating folk tales and smoking their beloved water pipes. This migration to Russia, of course, does not encourage a strong national sentiment, nor does it add to the economic and industrial strength of the Persian empire.

In conclusion, then, from what I have observed in Persia and in Russia, it is safe to state most emphatically that the Persian people, as a whole, are pro-Russian in this war, and are decidedly in favor of Russian rule. The recent battles reported between the Persians and the Russians in this war are quite as reported. But the people who are fighting Russia are not the true Persians in the best sense of the word. They are irresponsible tribes who have never been brought under subjection by the Persian government, and they will continue to fight any government which is opposed to their barbaric freedom.

New Zealand Doing Its "Bit" in War

According to a report to the trade and commerce department from Canadian Trade Commissioner Beddoe, of Auckland, New Zealand has now sent 60,000 men to the front out of a total white population of 1,000,000. The Dominion is now providing 2,400 men each month to maintain its army at the front. The total amount raised for war expenses is now over \$55,000,000 and over \$15,000,000 of this amount will be met by this year's surplus revenue.

Proportionately to population it will be seen that New Zealand has apparently done better than Canada in its contribution both of men and money to the empire's war forces.

Welsh miners' wages are now 51 per cent higher than before the war.

Farmers Urged To Pay Seed Liens Quickly

Conference at Calgary Suggests June 1, 1917, as Last Date for Payment

That western farmers who have given seed grain liens to the government and have not discharged their indebtedness shall be given until June 30, 1917, to pay up, and after that date the holder of a mortgage on their property may pay off the lien and add the amount to the mortgage at the named rate of interest, was the unanimous vote of a conference held under the auspices of the Calgary Board of Trade, to go into the whole matter of seed grain liens.

The Dominion Government was represented at the conference by W. W. Corey, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and the Provincial Government by Premier A. L. Sifton. The United Farmers of Alberta were represented by President H. W. Wood, and there were also present representatives from other Alberta municipalities and boards of trade, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the mortgage and loan companies and the banking interests.

During the winter of 1914-15, the Dominion Government advanced some \$14,000,000 for seed grain and also for hay, groceries and other supplies for settlers, secured by one-year lien notes, which were made a first charge upon the land seeded or occupied by the applicant. Of this amount, about \$2,000,000 has been repaid.

It was represented that neglect to repay this indebtedness was injurious to the credit of the farmers generally, and President Wood, of the United Farmers, declared strongly that with two good harvests the borrowers of seed grain money should discharge their obligations.

Mr. Corey read a letter from Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, to a Winnipeg firm, in which he stated that January 1 next could be safely fixed as the date subsequent to which the department would not be bound by its registrations in respect to liens that are registered at the various land title offices.

The latter also said that the department had for some time adopted the policy of releasing liens on other parcels of land than that on which the seeding was originally done, provided such land is three times the value of the claim of the department.

Premier Sifton said that the Alberta Government was prepared to co-operate in any way with the Dominion Government, and would pass any legislation which it asked in regard to this matter.

Resolutions embodying the sentiment of the meeting as stated were passed unanimously.

Stern Struggle on Conscription in Australia

Premier Declares That if Voluntary System Fails There Must Be Compulsion

News reaches London of a stern conscription fight progressing in Australia. New Zealand has already adopted conscription, finding voluntary service inadequate to fill the drafts promised for the front.

Mr. Lloyd George said in the House of Commons recently:

"Splendid services have already been rendered by Australia, which encourage us to hope that every available man will be placed at the disposal of the Empire in order to obtain ultimate victory."

The Times says: "The day has been when so broad a hint from the British Minister would have been bitterly resisted by any Dominion. Today it is not resisted."

"Premier Hughes himself claims it as in some respects the most direct recognition yet accorded of what Australia has done."

"The Premier also declares that if the voluntary system fails there must be compulsion for Australia, but it is for Australia to judge."

Her Love-Potion

A young woman who thought she was losing her husband's affection went to a seventh daughter of a seventh daughter for a love-potion.

The mystery woman told her: "Get a raw piece of beef, cut flat, about an inch thick. Slice an onion in two, and rub the meat on both sides with it. Put on pepper and salt, and toast it on each side over a red oil fire. Drop on it three lumps of butter and sprigs of parsley, and get it to eat it."

The young woman did so, and her husband loved her ever after.—London Tit-Bits.



Mae Marsh, who plays the part of Flora Cameron in "The Birth of a Nation," a great motion picture which will be shown at some of the leading western cities. The production will be given at Brandon for one week, commencing Monday, October 2; Regina for one week, commencing Monday, October 9, and Saskatoon for three days, commencing Thursday, October 19th. Other cities will be visited westward to Vancouver.

SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETING OF WESTERN WHEAT

FROM THE HARVEST FIELDS TO WORLD'S MARKET

Wheat is the Creative Force of the Communities that Prosper Between the Rockies and the Great Lakes, Nurturing Towns and Cities of the Western Provinces

(By R. Magill, M.A., Ph.D., Chief Commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada in By-Water Magazine.)

Wheat is king where only a short time since the buffalo and the wolf roamed at will. When wheat entered the prairie provinces, with it came civilization. Wheat placed in these provinces a population that is sturdy and virile, that is already large and that is rapidly growing.

Wheat has built thousands of miles of railway lines through the western wilderness. It has dotted the country with three thousand elevators. It is collected by these elevators from hundreds of thousands of farmers, carried from there by branch lines to the transcontinental roads, and emptied into the vast storage plants at the head of the lakes.

On its way from the farm to the terminal, wheat is the object of a great system of federal administration, which carries out strict laws of transportation, inspection and storage. Wheat gives traffic to the railways, raw material to the mills, and business to the banks. It creates grain exchanges, nurtures towns and cities, and is the creative force of the communities that prosper between the Great Lakes and the Rockies. And going on from the terminals, it keeps great fleets moving on the inland waterways as it enters the field of international commerce. It means food to the people of the United Kingdom, and it means returns to Canada in the form of imports from Britain.

The story of what happens to this wheat from the time it is harvested on the prairies until it finds its way into the holds of the steamships that carry it to the head of ocean navigation is a most interesting one.

The western farmer does not sack his grain. He hauls it loose in the wagon to the nearest shipping point, and there he uses either the loading platform or the country elevator.

If he chooses to use the platform he orders a car from the railway company, has the car placed at the platform, loads the grain into the car from the wagon, and orders and bills the car forward in his own name and to the order of some commission firm.

Many farmers prefer the platform to the elevator in order to save elevator charges and allowances, and also in order to avoid the possibility of their grain being interfered with prior to official inspection. As there are about sixteen hundred platforms in the prairie provinces, a large volume of grain, about one-third of the whole, is annually shipped this way.

The farmer can either sell his grain for cash to the elevator or store and ship his grain through it for a maximum charge of 1 3/4c per bushel. If he puts the grain through the elevator, he receives for it a warehouse receipt, upon which he can borrow money pending the sale of the grain.

There are 2,995 licensed country elevators in the three provinces, with a total capacity of 94,322,000 bushels. If he uses the elevator he avoids the labor of loading it into the car, gets the grade (as agreed upon with the warehouseman) and the weight of the grain, finances upon the receipt, and is able without further trouble to devote himself to the ploughing of his land.

When the car is loaded, whether at platform or elevator, the doors are sealed to prevent theft on the way, the bill of lading and waybill are made out, and the grain starts on its long journey to, say, Liverpool.

All grain going east from the prairie provinces is inspected at Winnipeg. When the grain train, forty-five or fifty cars, reaches Winnipeg, a gang of men, from the inspection department meets it. The gang consists of about fourteen men, each having his own part to play. Dispatch and accuracy are indispensable, and experience has resulted in a sound organization which secures both. The car opener opens the car and places an empty sample bag in it. The sampler enters the car on top of the grain, drives his brass probe into the grain at five or seven points, and empties the grain each time on to a cloth laid for the purpose. The foreman mounts the ladder, watches the probing, mixes the sample into an average, puts it into the bag, writes the sample ticket, inserts this in the bag, and on descending, hangs the

bag on the car door. The car scaler follows, reseals the car, collects the sample bags and takes them to the government office in the railway yard. The numbers of the tickets are checked with the sheets made out from the waybills, by the government clerk, and the samples and sheets are then sent to the inspection office.

Grain is graded according to its quality (soundness, color, weight, etc.), condition (moisture and heat), and admixture (weeds, dirt, etc.). There are mechanical aids to inspection—the moisture test, the sieve and the scale—and every precaution is taken to secure fair and just grading. When the inspection is finished, the samples and tickets are stored to be retained as long as they may be needed. The inspector does not know who owns the grain. He grades from the sample only, and when he has finished, his notations are handed to the clerical department, in which full records are made and the certificates issued.

The grain thus leaves Winnipeg, classified and graded by officials of the Canadian government. By the inspection being done at Winnipeg, while the storage point is 450 miles away at the head of the lakes, time is given for sampling, inspection, issuing of certificates, appeals from the inspector's verdict, and for the sale of the grain, before it reaches the terminal elevators.

Upon the arrival of the grain at Fort William, another set of government officials take hold of it. All signs of leaking or damage are recorded. The depth of grain in the car is measured. The unloading, the weighing, the cleaning, the binning and the shipping are all supervised. Government certificates of weight and grade of both the grain coming in and the grain going out of the terminals are issued. Warehouse receipts are registered, and upon these the movement of the grain is financed.

There are 13 terminal elevators in Fort William and Port Arthur, with a total capacity of 41,350,000 bushels. Not less than \$20,000,000 of capital was required to build and equip these plants. They are modern in every respect. It is not too much to say that every device that makes for the proper treatment of grain and for efficiency, dispatch and accuracy in handling is provided in these elevators.

A farmer's wagon can haul about 60 or 70 bushels of wheat; a railway car about 1,200 bushels; a whole grain train from 50,000 to 60,000 bushels; while a large lake boat can take over 300,000 bushels. One of these large boats can be loaded by a modern terminal elevator at the rate of from 70,000 to 100,000 bushels per hour.

These lake boats are much more indispensable to the western grain industry than most people dream of. Western Canada lies far from the seaboard, and in this is its greatest handicap as a grain-growing country. Among the great grain-growing countries of the world Canada has a unique and unfavorable position in this regard—a position which is met largely by the fact that the lake system of carrying grain is also unrivaled for its efficiency and its cheapness.

The larger lake boats are unloaded at elevators at the foot of the Great Lakes, while those built with not more than 14 feet draught are able to pass through the canals and take the wheat to the elevators at Montreal without transshipment. These great terminal elevators are really pieces of transportation machinery. Their function is not to store so much as to unload from vessel, and load again into car, river barge or ocean liner. To describe the work of the elevators would take an article all by itself. The machinery is a marvel of science and mechanism. It handles the vast flood of wheat just as though it were really fluid, sucking it in through pipes like water and discharging it in torrents into the holds of vessels which carry it across the ocean to the ever-hungry millions of Europe.

The part that inland navigation is able to play in the movement of wheat is one of the most important assets that our great country possesses, in allowing the products of the farmers of our rich and far-reaching plains to compete in the markets of the world.

Better Face Surgery

Surgery is making great advances as a result of the war. W. H. DeLamore, president of the British Dental Association, told his fellow members at the annual meeting that one of the lessons the war will teach will be the correct method of treating injuries of the jaw and face. Photographs exhibited showed remarkably successful results in healing gunshot fractures of the jaw with a minimum of disfigurement.

Over Threefold Increase in Grain

The Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners reports that during the crop year of 1915-1916, ending August 31, 325,879,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley were shipped from Port Arthur and Fort William, against 96,710,000 in the previous twelve months.

In the crop year 1915-1916, 157,991,000 bushels were shipped in Canadian vessels and 167,887,000 bushels in American.

The first batch of "returned soldiers" to go on to the land in Australia has gone to Gypsland, Victoria.

Our Dogs Made Good

Last winter the French authorities imported from Alaska and Canada several hundred trained dogs for drawing sleds in the Vosges Mountains. They proved so useful that they have been employed during the summer in similar work, though they now draw the sleds on small railways. Eleven dogs with a couple of men can haul a load of a ton up some of the most precipitous slopes in the mountains, according to the "Railway Age Gazette."

Two of a Kind

A Jarvey, who was driving through the streets of Dublin, met with an obstruction in the shape of a man riding a donkey. If brevity is the soul of wit, Pat's remark reaches a high standard. It was: "Now then, you two!"—Tit-Bits.

A special variety of machine-gun dog of war is being bred, resembling the Eskimo dogs in their vitality and high spirits. They keep cheerful and efficient long after the human machine has yielded to fatigue, according to a French officer now at Verdun.

EYESIGHT

COMING, S. L. Taube, the old reliable eyesight specialist, of the Taube Optical Co., Calgary, will be at our store on the 14th of November for the purpose of examining and testing eyes and suiting glasses. No matter what is wrong with your eye sight, it will be to your benefit to consult him and get the benefit of his 45 years experience in the profession. All work absolutely guaranteed to suit the eye the same as the test. Remember the date and be at the D. C. JONES DRUG STORE

GRAIN

Farmers who desire the Best Returns, Prompt Settlements and Careful Attention to their Grain Shipments should consign their cars to James Richardson & Sons, the oldest, largest and strongest Commission House in Canada.

Prices by Wire and Phone Each Day
SEE

FLOOD, WHICHER & ELVES

BANK OF HAMILTON

ESTABLISHED 1872

Firmly Entrenched

The Bank of Hamilton is not dependent upon the prosperity of any one section of the country. It is a well-entrenched institution with branches spread over all Canada.

BANK OF HAMILTON
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - \$3,000,000
Surplus - \$3,475,000

It Looks Good To Me

I was astonished to see the business done in Vulcan, and came to the conclusion that I would try it myself.

I have taken a three years' lease on the store I will occupy, and as soon as the necessary changes are made to allow me to set up my fixtures I will be ready to supply your wants in jewelry and repair work of all kinds.

I am not selfish, but I want all your business in my line, and in return for your patronage will give you the best that is in me, and will always endeavor to supply the best of goods at the lowest possible price.

Call and get acquainted, it will be to our mutual benefit.

Yours for business,

HARRY C. JACQUES

Jeweler

Vulcan

Auction Sale

—of—

Horses, Harness, Buggies, Saddles and Household Furniture

at the Alberta Sales Stables on

Sat. Nov. 4th

at 1.30 p. m.

Parties having anything they wish to enter in this sale may do so by applying to the Auctioneer or at the Alberta Sales Stables

TERMS CASH

We guarantee to make returns the same day of sale.

H. M. McCallum
Auctioneer

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale.

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Post Office in the Village of Vulcan in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 18th day of November, 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The North East Quarter of Section Four (4), Township Eighteen (18), Range Twenty-five (25), West of the Fourth Meridian.

Terms of the sale to be 15 per cent cash at the time of sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save and except the exceptions and reservations contained in the original grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title, and any seed grain lien in favour of the Crown, and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about three miles from Eosign railway station, and three miles from school and Post Office, and that all of the said land is arable, and 154 acres have been under cultivation; that the said lands are fenced, and there are the following buildings: 3 grain bins 16 x 16, granary 16 x 16, and shack 10 x 12.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned solicitors Dated at Calgary this 19th day of October, A. D. 1916,

Clarke Carson Macleod and Co,
Vendor's Solicitors
"A. T. Kinnaid",
Deputy Registrar.

In the District Court of the District of Calgary

In the Matter of the Estate of John Alexander Hudson, late of Lake McGregor in the Province of Alberta, farmer, deceased.

His Honor Judge Jennison in Chambers.

The Court House, Calgary, October 30th, 1916.

Upon the application of Robert Charles Hudson the administrator of the above estate and upon reading the affidavit of the said Robert Charles Hudson and upon hearing counsel,

IT IS ORDERED that all persons having any claim or demands against the late John Alexander Hudson who died on or about the 6th day of July, 1916 at Lake McGregor in the Province of Alberta, farmer, are required on or before the 9th day of December 1916, to file with the said Robert Charles Hudson, Arrowwood, Alberta, their names and addresses and full particulars of their

Fall Savings

Furs

We succeeded in the purchase of about 50 pieces of manufacturers samples. These were of course not the whole range but as many as we wanted and consisted of neck pieces and muffs for ladies and children. Having made a saving on the purchase we now offer this to our customers. The whole stock goes on sale to commence FRIDAY morning at a discount of

25 per cent.

MEN'S FURS—Coats, fur lined at 52.50 to 68.50
Also Coon Coats, black furs, Wombat, Sheep Lined long coats Moleskin cover and also cheap grades.

SHEEP LINED COATS—We have a number of these we got under market price and pass them on to you for 5.00

SHOES—We offer good all leather boots for men, good and serviceable worth much more, at per 2.25

LEATHER GLOVES—We secured considerable number pairs of gloves, unlined and worth 75c per pair and these we offer to clear at per pair 45c

LADIES HOSIERY—About 20 doz., special value, picked up cheap, fall and winter, special per pair 35c

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS—Just received a couple bales of these and offer 10-4 size at 1.70 11-4 size at 1.95

JAM—For week-end only we offer you a pure fruit jam; per pail 45c

SODA CRACKERS—A special buy in Christie's regular size package, worth according to to-day's market, 30c, spec. 20c

MACARONI & VERMICELLI—Regular value 121-2c per package. These are put up in 1lb pkts. There is nothing wrong with the goods. Special, 9c

BACON—We still have some of this purchase left on hand. The goods are in good shape but we purchased 2 tons of these goods at a special price, sale 20c

SOAP—We have too many lines and to reduce the number we offer White Knight soap 7 for 25c
Swifts Borax Soap, 7 for 25c

SYRUP—This commodity has advanced again but we reduce the price, the regular price 20c per tin, sale 15c

Seasonable Footwear

We have just received a full line of footwear such as Rubbers, Overshoes, etc. for men, women and children. Our prices are low and the goods are the best obtainable.

LEATHER FOOTWEAR—We have a full line and low prices. Our goods are all guaranteed and best fit made.

We pay top prices for all Produce

Vulcan Trading Co., Ltd.
The Farmers' Store

Grand Showing

Mens and Ladies Fur Coats and Fur Trimmed Coats

MENS

Mens Wombat Coats, \$47. & \$60.
Alaska Beaver, 36.00
Dogskin 35.00
Black Beaver Cloth, Marmot Collar, 25.00

WOMENS

No. 1, Labrador Coats, 115.00
Black Beaver Cloth, heavily lined, skirt and cuffs fur-trimmed. Fur collar, 35.00
Black Beaver Curled Cloth, lined, Marmot collar, 23.00

Don't Forget Our
SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT

E. E. McINTOSH

"The Store of Good Service"

claims in writing and a statement of their accounts and the nature of their securities, if any, held by them and such statements shall, if required, be verified by Statutory Declaration of the claimant of his agent.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the notice to be annexed and approved by me be published in three consecutive issues of the Vulcan Advocate, the first publication to be made in the week ending the 4th day of November, 1916.

J. L. Jennison, J. D. C.

In the District Court of the District of Calgary

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of John Alexander Hudson, late of Lake McGregor in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late John Alexander Hudson who died on the 6th day of July 1916, are required to send to the undersigned Administrator of his estate by the 9th day of December, 1916, a full statement duly verified of their claims and any securities held by them and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the estate of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or brought to his notice.

Dated at Calgary this 30th day of October A. D. 1916.

Robert Charles Hudson,
Administrator,
Arrowwood, Alberta.
Approved J. L. J. J. D. C.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1..... 1.61
" No. 2..... 1.50
" No. 3..... 1.53
Rejected No. 1..... 1.51
" No. 2..... 1.48
" No. 3..... 1.43
Oats, No. 2 C.W..... 46
" Extra No. 1 Feed..... 44
" No. 1 Feed..... 43
" No. 2 Feed..... 43
Barley, No. 3..... 80
" No. 4..... 76
Feed..... 64
Flax No. 1, N. W..... 221.
" No. 2 C.W..... 218
" No. 3 C.W..... 196
Rye..... 1.05
Eggs..... 35
Butter..... 35
Hogs..... 09 1/4
Dressed Hogs..... 14